OLD ENGLAND.

By ARGUS CENTOCULI, *Inſpector-General of* Great-Britain.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1750. [N°. 346.]

To the AUTHOR.

Mr. CENTOCULI,

YOU, who look ſo many Ways at once, muſt always ſee what is doing about you: Whether you peep into Futurity or no, I ſhall not pretend to gueſs; but that you have taken a full Retroſpect of what is paſs'd, in relation to our own Country, I do not the leaſt queſtion.—I am myſelf thought a wiſe Man among my Neighbours: But t'other Day a ſaucy Viſitor to one of them (a Placeman from *London*) aſked me publicly, if I was holding forth on the *National Debts* and the *ſinking Fund*, if I knew in what manner the Former were at firſt contracted, and what was the true Nature and Conſtitution of the Latter.—I could not give a clear Anſwer on Points of which I had no clear Perception; and yet, Mr. *Centoculi*, I have ſome Intereſt in the Funds. As I found the whole Company preſent, except the ſaid Placeman, were as ignorant at leaſt as myſelf, I have thought proper to apply to you for our common Information. Explain theſe Matters to us, and you will oblige many Readers, beſides

Your humble Servant,

Cheſhire, Nov. 1, 1750. T. S.

IN Compliance with the Requeſt of my *Cheſhire* Friend, and perhaps for the Uſe of ſome other of my Readers, I have collected a few ſhort Memoirs upon the Subjects propoſed, which, as I have myſelf frequently obſerved, are much oftener talked of than underſtood in other Countries beſides *Cheſhire*. I have not meddled with the laſt Accumulations, which increaſed this Debt from leſs than Fifty to near Eighty Millions; as they were made in much the ſame manner as the former, and can be remembered by all Perſons who are advanced to Years of Maturity.

The Wars we were engaged in with *France*, ſubſequent to the *Revolution*, in the two Reigns of *William* and *Mary* and Queen *Anne*, requiring much larger Sums than could annually raiſed upon the Body of the People, thoſe extraordinary Sums were borrowed of monied Men and Companies, at a certain Intereſt, upon parliamentary Security: This is what conſtitutes the Old National Debts.

In order to pay off theſe Debts, and make the Security good, Taxes, or Impoſts, were laid upon particular Commodities, at the Time when the reſpective Loans were made. Some of theſe Taxes, or Impoſts, were laid on for ſuch a Number of Years each, as were then thought ſufficient for the Produce of each of them to diſcharge that particular Debt, to which it was by Law appropriated.

Other Debts were contracted for long Annuities, in which the Public in general ſtood engaged to the Creditors, without any ſuch Approbation, for the Payment of certain annual Sums, at the Rate of ſo much *per Cent.* for the Money borrowed, in Diſcharge, after the Number of Years limited by Act of Parliament, of both Intereſt and Principal of the ſaid Money borrowed. Some of theſe Annuities were for Ninety-nine Years, others for Lives with the Advantage of Survivorſhips, others for two or three Lives, and others for only Thirty-two Years.

* *Survey of the National Debts.*

Sometimes the great Bodies corporate, as the Bank of *England*, the *Eaſt India* or *Southſea* Companies, furniſhed the Money required for the Exigencies of the Government; and ſometimes the Bulk of the People furniſhed it, by way of Lottery.

All theſe Debts together, as given in by Ecxhequer Certificate, amounted to Forty-ſix Millions, Six Hundred and Thirteen Thouſand, One Hundred Pounds; but, by Additions afterwards made for Debts ſaid to be contracted before that Time, tho' adjuſted and allowed afterwards, the whole was advanced to Fifty-one Millions, Sixty-eight Thouſand, One Hundred and Three Pounds. This is the true National Debt before *December* 25, 1716; for the gradual Diſcharge of which the Sinking Fund was invented and inſtituted.

It will appear, from what I have already ſaid, that the National Debts muſt be divided into two Claſſes, Redeemable and Irredeemable*. Under the firſt Denomination were included all ſuch Sums as have, at ſeveral Times, been borrowed by the Government, attended with Intereſt, payable out of the Produce of particular Taxes, or Duties, appropriated for that Purpoſe, until ſuch principal Sums ſo borrowed be redeemed, or paid off, by Parliament.

The Irredeemable Debts were thoſe Annuities which the Government had, at ſeveral Times, granted to ſundry Perſons, to be paid them out of Duties ſet apart for that Purpoſe, for ſuch Times and Terms of Years as were agreed on, and particularly expreſſed in the Securities given to ſuch Annuitants; in Conſideration of which, the Government received ſeveral Sums of Money, as their Purchaſe, in Proportion to the Rates and Terms of Years ſo ſtipulated; at the Expiration of which, all Payments ceaſe, and the Government's Securities become void.

Now, as there were no principal Sums to be paid off, the Legiſlature could not, without the Conſent of the Annuitants, alter the Quality of their Debts. But, as Intereſt was very much leſſened ſince thoſe Annuities were granted, the Government in Proportion paid ſo much more than they were worth for the Purchaſe Sums firſt advanced, and the Public was conſequently ſo much a Loſer. It was thought proper therefore, in order to relieve the Public, and at the ſame Time do no Injury to theſe Creditors, to let the latter ſee their Advantage in altering the Quality of their Debts, or accepting of their Redemption†.

It was urged by the Miniſtry, that it was very juſt and reaſonable, that the Public ſhould have the ſame Liberty that every private Man has, to pay off his Debts when he is able, or to reduce the high Intereſt which Neceſſity had ſubjected him to, as ſoon as he could borrow the Money elſewhere at more reaſonable Rate; unleſs his Creditors would conſent to accept of the common Rate of Intereſt, upon good Security.

Though it might have been unjuſt therefore to compel the long Annuitants, without any Alternative, to accept of lower Annuities than they had firſt contracted for; if, at the ſame Time that the Intereſt of the other public Debts was lowered, in Proportion to their Annuities, Means could be found for paying ſuch of them off as choſe rather to have their Money than continue public Creditors upon this Condition, the Matter would be entirely juſt and equitable. Now this was done by means of the Bank and the *Southſea* Company, who not only conſented to be lowered from 6 to 5 *per Cent.* for the Benefit of continuing the public Creditors; but alſo, to advance between them Four Millions and a Half upon the ſame Intereſt, to pay off ſuch of the ſaid long Annuitants, as did not chuſe to continue their Credit.

* *Eſſay on the Sinking Fund*, p. 10.

† *Conſiderations concerning the public Funds*, &c.

The Three great National Funds, at the Time I am ſpeaking of, the 3d of the late King *George*, were, the Aggregate Fund, the *Southſea* Fund, and the General Fund. I muſt a little explain each of theſe, and then ſhew how the Sinking Fund was to ariſe out of them all, for diſcharging of the National Debts.

The Aggregate Fund was eſtabliſhed in the 1ſt of the late King, by an Act for enlarging the Fund of the Governor and Company of the Bank of *England*; and again by the other Bank Act abovementioned. The following Duties were brought under the Head of this Fund.

The Duty on Houſes; Two Thirds Subſidy on Tonage and Poundage; Duties on Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Spices, and Pictures, Drugs, and white Callicoes; One Half of another Subſidy of Tonage and Poundage; Surplus of the other Half Subſidy of Tonage and Poundage, over and above 80,000 *l. per Ann.* Annuity; One Half Subſidy on Wine and Merchandize; additional Duties on *French* Wines, Goods and Merchandize; Plantation Duties; Duty on Hops; Surplus of Revenues in Annuity Acts, in the 4th, 5th and 6th of Queen *Anne*; Surplus of Five Sevenths Exciſe, over and above paying 100,000 *l. per Ann.* for the original Capital of the Bank; Surplus of Two Sevenths Exciſe, above what is ſufficient to ſatisfy Annuities upon Lives; Surplus of the Civil Liſt Revenues, during his late Majeſty's Life; all public Monies not appropriated, from *Michaelmas* 1715.

(The Remainder in our next.)

To the Inſpector-General.

SIR,

IN this modern and polite Age, when the Invention of *the Ingenious* produces new Arts and Profeſſions, which, in the Opinion of ſome perverſe Mortals, ſeem directly productive of the moſt hateful Villainies; I ſay, in ſuch an Age as this, 'tis no matter of Surprize to ſee the ſtrutting Profeſſors of theſe Arts and Sciences, paſs not only under the Denomination of honeſt Men, but even under that of Gentlemen. In this very worthy Claſs may be ranked the two lucrative Employments following:

Firſt, The lately-diſcovered Method of Shop-keeping, that is, by hiring Thieves to rob the Merchants of their Effects, and living by the Retale of the Plunder. Theſe Gentlemen-Tradeſmen have been accounted ſome of the topping ones; but (as a punning Humouriſt of my Acquaintance would expreſs it) how they now came to eſcape being *topp'd*, I can't conceive; for you know it would not have been unprecedented (if I miſtake not) had theſe Gentry been detained, 'till the *adequate Reward* of their *Ingenuity* could have been legally procured: But perhaps our political Phyſicians are willing to make an Experiment, whether the Air of *America* will not expel the Pci-

ſon of a *London* Atmoſphere, and ſo ſave the Lives of ſo many of his Majeſty's valuable and honeſt Subjects.—— I have, Mr. *Inſpector*, heard a worthy Sugar-baking Tradeſman, with elevated Spirits, affirm, that, in ſeven or eight Years, by a Courſe of Induſtry and Trade, he had made near 50,000 *l.* I ſuppoſe this to have been one of the very ingenious, pains taking Traders abovementioned.

The ſecond new Branch of Trade and Commerce, which likewiſe begins to flouriſh, becauſe of the quick, eaſy, uncontroverted and large Profits ariſing from it, is that of Undertakers for ſetting up private Madhouſes, under the Pretence of taking Care of Lunatics; when in Truth theſe Lunatic-Curers are more frequently to be conſidered as Lunatic Makers, and ought to be treated as ſuch much more than many of their unhappy Patients as Lunatics. I ſubmit it to Conſideration, whether all Madhouſes ought not to be ſuppreſſed that are not under parliamentary Regulations? Whether any Man ſhould be committed to a Madhouſe, unleſs, by the Report on Oath of four or five able Phyſicians appointed as Inſpectors by Parliament, he really appears *non compos*, incapable of managing himſelf or Affairs? And whether, if any of your Madhouſe Patrons ſhould erect ſuch a Jail or Jails (without a parliamentary Licence) theſe noxious Schemiſts ought not to be ſent to a Houſe of Correction, to be whipp'd weekly out of their Syſtem, in order to engage them to an honeſter Vocation?

I ſhall only enumerate a few of the Evils which owe their Source to the Toleration of theſe private Madhouſes; and then leave you to judge of the Neceſſity of diſcontinuing that Toleration.

If a Wife defile her Huſband's Bed, her Cull has no ſurer Way to get rid of the poor Cuckold, than to ſet her upon ſuch Meaſures as may effectually excite his Jealouſy firſt, and then irritate him into Rage and Indignation. Next ſhe and her Fellow raiſe the Cry, the Huſband's mad! The Story is probable, the Man raves! and muſt be mad without Diſpute. If rich, he is directly made a Lunatic, and what ſo proper a Place for him as a Madhouſe? In the mean Time, the Wife, no doubt overwhelmed with Grief, takes upon herſelf the Management of her unhappy Huſband's Concerns, and what is worſe the poor Creature is obliged to laviſh away his Fortune on her Gallant.—Thus her Pleaſure and her Huſband's Ruin are at once accompliſhed!

Should a Man preſer a Whore to his lawful Wife, and ſhe ring in his Ears the jealous Clamour, where is there ſo obvious an Expedient to free himſel ſof her, as by throwing her into the moſt diſmal Cell of a private Madhouſe. Here ſhe may vent her Sorrows without Controul, or ſcribble her Injuries, if ſhe has Light enough, upon the naked Walls, where ſhe may exerciſe her Fancy with her drawing Pencil, if allowed one. There is no doubt but her Solitude will inſpire a Taſte for Delineation, if ſhe had none before; and any Picture will pleaſe much better, than being a Witneſs to the lewd Careſſes of her wicked Huſband and Harlot-Rival.

If any old Rogue of a Miſer or ill-deſigning Neighbour wants to take Advantage of ſome unwary, inoffenſive Perſon, of whom they want to make a Prey, and where Circumſtances unluckily unite for the Purpoſe; it is only procuring him the Reputation of a Madman, and ſeeing the Maſter of a Madhouſe, and the Job is done! The Man's Effects are ſacrificed by the Partition-Treaty betwixt the roguiſh Miſer and this Madhouſe Undertaker, who will take effectual Care that his complaining Patient ſhall never ſee Sun or Moon again, leſt the Fraud be diſcovered.

If a Guardian takes a Liking to the Perſon of his fair Ward, and ſhould have no ſort of Diſtaſte to her Money likewiſe; if ſhe oppoſe his Pleaſure, it is but making her be thought mad, and all will go ſmoothly on for her unhappy Deſtiny and the Gratification of his Wiſhes.

Theſe and many more are the direct Conſequences of the late extraordinary Increaſe of private Madhouſes. This riſing Branch of Trade begins to ſpread ſo wide, as may juſtly make a conſiderate Man dread the Extent of it's Growth and Shade: In ſhort, it would not be abſurd, or aggravating the Matter, to conclude, that theſe Madhouſe-Jailors flatter themſelves that their Influence and Controul will in a ſhort Time be not leſs extenſive, than that of a late long reigning Prime Miniſter. I have no Innuendo, Mr. ARGUS; — the plain Letter expreſſes my Senſe.—— I ſay, once more, if theſe private Madhouſes are not ſpeedily reſtrained or regulated by legiſlative Authority, and their Supporters prevented from growing opulent and numerous, they may in Time prove ſuch a galling Sore to the Community, as will require the Skill of ſome very expert State-Surgeon to heal, without endangering the Health of the Body Politic.

In the mean Time, Mr. CENTOCULI, prithee employ half a Score of your ſharpeſt Eyes in the Inſpection of theſe Haunts of Horror, and give the Public ſome Account of your Diſcoveries. Believe me, you'll not loſe your Labour; for moſt of the Inſtances above-mentioned are no Images of Fancy, but Repreſentations of too faithful Truths.

SIR,

Your humble Servant,

A. TRUEMAN.

LONDON.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, &c. went to St. James's on Thurſday, and addreſſed his Majeſty on his happy Return to his Britiſh Dominions; as alſo on the Birth of a Prince during his Majeſty's Abſence. His Majeſty received them graciouſly, and they had all the Honour to kiſs his Hand. His Majeſty embarked at Helvoetſluys on Saturday, landed at Harwich on Sunday about Noon, and arrived at St. James about Eleven the ſame Night.

The Parliament will not meet till the 20th of January next.

Wedneſday was held (by Command of his Royal Highneſs the Prince, Governor) a General Court of the Society of the Free Britiſh Fiſhery, at the King' Arms Tavern in Exchange Alley, in order to read the Charter, ſettle the Subſcription, &c.

The ſame Day Nath. Gundry, Eſq; kiſſed his Majeſty's Hand, on his being appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; as did alſo Sydney Stafford Smythe, Eſq; on his being appointed one of the Barons of his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer; and Taylor White, Eſq; on his being appointed a Welch Judge. His Majeſty was pleaſed to confer the Honour of Knighthood on Mr. Baron Smythe.

We hear that an Expreſs was lately ſent from the Lords of the Regency to the Mayor of Bath, directing him to put down all the E O Tables in that City, and to clear it of Gameſters and Gamblers, if poſſible.

Tueſday was held a Meeting of the Commiſſioners of Weſtminſter Bridge, when they gave Orders that the ſaid Bridge ſhould be open for Carriages, Paſſengers, &c. to paſs over on Sunday the 18th Inſt.

The Governors of Bethlem Hoſpital, at a Court held the 1ſt Inſtant, referred it to a Committee to conſider of the Expence of making of fifty-two Cells in the upper Story, and the ſtate of the Revenue of the Hoſpital with reſpect to the Charge thereof, and maintaining ſuch an additional Number of Patients, &c, with the Expence of building an Apothecary's Shop.

On Sunday died at his Lodgings in St. Martin's Lane, Sir Daniel O Carroll, Knight of the Order of Arragon in Spain, Baronet of Great Britain and Lieutenant General of of his Majeſty's Forces.

Laſt Week died, aged 101, at his Houſe in the Park, Southwark, Mr. Rogers, who retained his Senſes to the laſt. He was a Native of France.

A Man of War of 70 Guns, and another of 40, are building in Woolwich-yard, will be ready for launching early in the Spring.

Two Men of War of 40 Guns, building at Deptford, have, within theſe few Days, had an additional Number of Hands employed thereon, to finiſh them with all Expedition.

Monday the agreeable News came that the Humber Man of War Capt. Pye, from Jamaica, having on board a conſiderable Quantity of Money, was ſafely arrived at Spithead.

By the George, Capt. Hubbard, the Hatley, Capt. Hill, the Nelſon, Capt. Watſon, who arrived in the Downs from Virginia on Sunday, Letters have been received from the moſt eminent Planters in different Parts of the Country, adviſing, that on the 18th of Auguſt laſt, in the Night, a moſt violent Storm of Wind aroſe, and continued for 24 Hours, whereby the Crop of Tobacco on the Ground in the ſame manner as by the Guſt in Auguſt 1724: And the Advices add, that, after that Storm of Wind, they had for ten ſucceeding Days moſt violent Rains, which laid the low Lands under Water, and had ſo ſobbed and damaged the Tobacco which was ſaved from the Guſt, that it was impoſſible any Good could be made this Year.

We hear a Gentleman has undertaken to drive a Chaiſe and four Oxen five Miles over Newmarket-heath within an Hour in April next, for a conſiderable Sum of Money.

On Wedneſday Night, between Eleven and Twelve o'Clock, a Fire broke out in the Houſe of Mr. Roque, a Draftſman and Printſeller, next Door to the Rummer Tavern Charing Croſs, which burnt with great Violence, and in a ſhort Time, entirely conſumed that Houſe, together with the Rummer, a Silverſmith's, a Haberdaſher's and Linnendraper's, and did conſiderable Damage to others adjoining.

Extract of a Letter from Watford, Hertfordshire, dated Nov. 3.

"Laſt Tueſday being his Majeſty's Birth-day, at a Bonfire that Evening, one Watſon, a Bricklayer, and a poor Fellow who had lodged for ſome Time in Mr. Whitefield's Barn, an Attorney in this Place, having ſome Words, Watſon ſwore he would be revenged on him before Morning. He was not worſe than his Word, or rather he was worſe, for in the Night he ſet Fire to the Barn where the Man lay in ſeveral Places at once, by which the Barn with the poor Fellow, and all the Grain, &c. in it, were entirely conſumed. This unnatural Villain is ſince taken, has confeſſed the Fact, and lies in Hertford Jail."

The Inhabitants of Stoke Newington have unanimouſly entered into a Subſcription for providing a Guard on the Road, to protect Coach and Foot Paſſengers to and from London, during the Winter Seaſon.

Tueſday Hugh Dunn was committed to Newgate by the Lord Mayor, being charged on the Oaths of George Nelſon, John Wallis, and Sam. Carey, with feloniouſly publiſhing a forged and counterfeit Bill of Exchange on the laſt George Nelſon, for 50 l. 18 s. 6 d. in the Name of Charle Grys.

Tueſday Benjamin Beconsfield, alias Ben the Coalheaver, was committed to Newgate by Alderman Winterbottom for robbing Mr. Dickenſon, a Surgeon, of his Hat, in Gutter Lane, laſt Sunday Evening. This famous Villain was not long ſince tried at the Old Bailey, and acquitted.

Laſt Saturday Evening a Hamper was brought by a Porter to a Gentleman's Houſe in Upper Groſvenor-Street, with proper Directions on it, and left in the Care of the Porter; but on the Houſekeeper's coming home, the Hamper opened, when to their great Surprize there was concealed in the Hamper under the Straw, a Lad about 13 Years old, who, upon Examination before the Juſtice, ſaid that he was ſent there by three Men, whom he was to let in to rob the Houſe, whilſt the Houſekeeper and Porter were gone to a Chriſtening Supper in the Neighbourhood. The Boy is confined in Bridewell, while diligent Search is making after the three Villains.

Wedneſday Tho. Tuzzy was committed to the New Jail Southwark, by Wm Hammond, Eſq; charged with aſſaulting Sarah Swan, an Infant under Ten Years of Age, with an Intent to commit a Rape upon her.

Laſt Sunday Evening as a young Gentleman, Clerk to Mr. Waldo at Salter's Hall, was returning from Southgate homewards, he was attacked by a Footpad on the Common by Stamford Hill Turnpike, who robbed him of 4 Guinea and ſome Silver and then made off, after telling him to give the Word Sneaker, if he met any of his other Comrades.

Wedneſday Tho. Reynolds, Tho. Tryor, Geo. Rabet, Wm Riley, and Jeffery Everett, the five Malefactors under Sentence of Death, were carried from Newgate to Tyburn and there executed. The Execution of Robert Dun convicted for ſtealing nine Elephant's Teeth, the Property of Mr. Toochet, Merchant, is reſpited 'till his Majeſty Pleaſure is known. This Reſpite was obtained at the Intercceſſion of the Merchants of this City, on account of ſome uſeful Diſcoveries this Convict has made for their Intereſt.

Extract of a Letter from Barnard Caſtle, *Oct. 24.*

"Yeſterday two Men and two Women, belonging to this Neighbourhood, were taken up on Suſpicion of murdering one Patrick, who reſided about a Mile from this Place, and carried a Pack. He has been miſſing almoſt 3 Months, ſo many Robberies have been attempted in this Part, People are afraid to be out of their Houſes after dark. The Poſt-Boy nearly eſcaped being robbed a few Days ago near this Place."

Extract of a Letter from Nova Scotia, dated Sept. 22.

"In the beginning of September laſt, Governor Wilmot ſent to Chignecto a large Force, conſiſting of three or four Sloops of War, and about 1000 regular Forces to drive the Indians who had annoyed our Settlements ever ſince the firſt landing, and who inſtigated, as ſuppoſed, by the French, burnt laſt April the Town of Chignecto, on the Approach of the Troops that were ſent from Halifax. On the Arrival of the Forces, Orders were given to land which was interrupted by the Indians, mingled with the Neutral French, who to the Number of 7 or 800, had entrenched themſelves behind Banks and Palliſadoes that were Cannon Proof, and ſo could not be effected by the Fire from the Ships. Major Lawrence, therefore, who commanded this Expedition, at the Head of about 300 choſen Men, landed a Mile and half from this Intrenchment, where the Enemy were ready to receive him with their Small Arms. He received their Fire, (by which he loſt only five or ſix of his Men,) reſerving his own, marched up with all Expedition before they could load again, briſkly mounted their Intrenchments, and diſcharged his Fire juſt at their Noſes, by which he killed a great Number of them; the reſt fled with great Precipitation, and paſſed the River to the other Side on the French Ground, where a French Officer with about 100 regular Troops ſtood Guard and was Witneſs of the Action, all our Forces then landed and have taken Poſſeſſion of a fine Country cleared of Dikes &c. for 20 or 30 Miles with the Harveſt ſtanding on the Ground. The Neutral French who reſided here, and were ſtrictly our Subjects, have gone over to the French Commander, who will as Rebels to the Crown of England very probably deliver them up, as he is not able to protect them. This Action has ſo effectually ſtrengthened our Settlement, and done ſuch Injury to the French, and eſpecially to thoſe of Cape Breton, who received moſt of their Supplies of Proviſions from the Neutral French ſettled at Chignecto; that we now are in no Pain for our Settlement, but with Reaſon expect it to be the moſt flouriſhing Colony in America."

. Keith's Corpſe was removed from her Huſband's in May-Fair the Middle of October 1749, to an Apo-'s in South Audley Street, where ſhe lies in a Room with Mourning, and is to continue there till Mr. can attend her Funeral. ——Several Perſons, be- to Churches and Chapels, together with many ſuppoſing the Marriages at May Fair New Cha- be detrimental to their Intereſt, have made it their is to rave and clamour, but in ſuch a Manner as not erve an Anſwer, becauſe every Thing they have ſaid only to expoſe their own Ignorance and Malice, in inion of People of good Senſe and Underſtanding.— Way to Mr. Keith's Chapel is thro' Piccadilly, by the f St. James's-Street, and down Clarges-Street, and turn e Left Hand. The Marriages (together with a Li- on a Five Shilling Stamp, and Certificate) are carried a Guinea, as uſual, any Time 'till four in the After- by another regular Clergyman, at Mr. Keith's Lit- apel in May Fair, near Hyde Park Corner, oppo- e Great Chapel, and within Ten Yards of it. There orch at the Door like a Country Church Porch.

BANKRUPT.

m Hardy, late of Sunderland, in the County Palati- of Durham, Linnendraper.

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And for ſtrengthening the Stomach, immediately creating a good Appetite, cauſing a regular and eaſy Digeſtion of Food, and curing all windy Effects and Diſorders of the firſt Paſſages, (whence proceed Head-Achs, Vapours, and other Indiſpoſitions) no Bitters, nor any other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them, inaſmuch that beſides infallibly curing the Scurvy, in all its Shapes and Appearances they aſſuredly and directly cure the Green-Sickneſs in Virgins, Worms, of all Kinds, in Young or Old, and almoſt all other Chronick Diſeaſes, which are chiefly occaſioned by Indigeſtion and flatulent Crudities in the Stomach and Bowels) and certainly prevent Fevers, Agues, and other acute Diſeaſes.

They are wonderfully Cordial and Reſtorative, ſtrengthen and cleanſe the whole Machine, and as ſoon as taken, make the Patient pleaſantly lightſome, brisk and vigorous to Admiration, and are good for all Sorts of Perſons, to preſerve as well as to procure a ſound and healthful State of Body.

But the great Reputation theſe ſo much fam'd and moſt pleaſant Chymical DROPS have to univerſally gained among Perſons of eminence, for their ſuddenly and notably curing the Scurvy and all Scorbutick Humors, and other Chronick Diſeaſes, in ſuch an eaſy and agreeable Manner, have occaſioned many to imitate them, ſome under the ſame, and others under other Names; be careful therefore not to be deceived, but be ſure to have the Right, which by the Author's ſpecial Appointment are to be had only at the Gentlewoman's at the two blue Poſts in Haydon Yard on the Minories at 3 s. 6 d a Bottle, with Directions.

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Nor does it only furniſh Matter and create Deſire, but alſo true Power (as it braces up and corroborates the Teſtes) and gives an elaſtick Springineſs to the Muſculi Erectores Penis in Men, and corrects, cleanſes, and comforts the Uterus, or Womb, in Women, the Lankneſs and Laxity of the former, and the Foulneſs, Coldneſs, or Obſtruction of the latter, being more the Cauſe of Impotency or Infertility, in the one Sex, and Indifferency or Sterility in the other than any Thing elſe beſide; and that it is Balſamick, and greatly Reſtorative, is confirmed by long Experience, and we have many Inſtances in Phyſical Writings, of Perſons arriving to a healthful old Age, as well as recover'd from deplorable Decays and Weakneſſes, by a continued Uſe of the common Preperations of Vipers, which this Quinteſſence, by being of vaſtly more Efficacy, bringeth about in a Quarter of the Time, and with the Tenth Part of the Quantity.

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Price 6s. a Pot, ſealed up with a Book of Inſtructions, by which all Perſons may fully underſtand their own Condition, and certainly know when, and when not, the Venereal Poiſon is rooted out of their Bodies. Note, This Grand Anti Siphylicon is now, by the Author's Appointment, to be had only at Mr. Eglinton's (Mr. Radford being deceaſed) at the Golden Pair of Spectacles againſt the Eaſt-End of the New Church in the Strand, London. Ask only for a Six Shilling Pot for the Scurvy. No Letters anſwered unleſs Poſt-paid.

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WHICH in a few Days infallibly cure *Hypochondriack Melancholy* in *Men*, and the *Vapours* in *Women*, ſo as never to return again, be they *ever* ſo levere, or of many Years ſtanding, and even after all other Remedies have prov'd ineffectual, and that by immediately ſtriking at the very Root or true Cauſe, as well as remedying the Effects, of thoſe perplexing Maladies and all their Variety of Symptoms, by which they mimick, by Turns, almoſt all the Diſeaſes poor Mortals are afflicted with, and have their Riſe from a depraved Appetite, vicious Ferment in the Stomach, and Indigeſtion of Food; whence proceed Crudities and flatulent or windy Diſorders in the firſt Paſſages, ill Fumes, ſour Belchings, Cholick, and Uneaſineſs in the Bowels, which Crudities aſſend the Nerves, and, by Conſent of Parts affect the Head, and produce ſometimes Giddineſs, Dimneſs of Sight, confuſed Thoughts, pertinacious Watchings, troubleſome Sleep, Frights, groundleſs Fears, and the deepeſt Melancholy, with direful Views and terrible Apprehenſions; at other times, Fits, ſtuffing Heats, Reachings, Faintneſs, Lowneſs and Sinking of Spirits, and Palpitation of the Heart, Startings, Tremblings and Twitchings in the Limbs and other Parts, with many convulſive Diſorders, ſharp Pains, fix'd or wandering, Pain and Weakneſs in the Back, and other, almoſt innumerable and grievous, Symptoms, which miſerably afflict vaſt Numbers of both Sexes.

All which Symptoms in their ſharpeſt Paroxyſms, theſe ſomuch fam'd and moſt-pleaſant Drops, (which are Chymically prepar'd from the moſt valuable Specificks in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, and exalted to the higheſt Degree of Perfection poſſible) inſtantly quell, and at the ſame time annihilate their real Cauſe, directly bringing the Stomach into right Order, creating a good Appetite, reſtoring the Digeſtion, occaſioning laudable Chyle and, of courſe, good Blood, Plenty of calm, free, and chearful Spirits, a regular Circulation of all the Fluids, and Strength of Nerves: So that both Cauſe and Effects of Melancholy and Vapours, are thoroughly removed by them, almoſt on the Spot, as the many Thouſands of both Sexes they have perfectly cured, evince.

Whoever takes them for three Days only, will be ſenſible they are abſolutely to be depended upon for an effectual and laſting Cure, and certain it is, that no Medicine upon Earth can equal them; be careful therefore to have the right Drops, which are to be had only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Croſs-Keys and Star below the Royal Exchange, in Cornhill, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle, with Directions, at large.

To Perſons of either Sex,

Afflicted with any Species of the PALSY, *or other* Nervous Decays.

NEVER were NERVOUS DISEASES, PALSIES, and PARALYTICK DISORDERS ſo frequent as of late they have been, nor have the uſual Remedies been found adequate to thoſe pertinacious Diſtempers: This occaſioned a Phyſician, who employed his Thought much concerning them, to adapt a Medicine, a Sovereign Elixir peculiar to, and effectual for, the Palſy, and all other Nervous Complaints now reigning, which, after he had experienced on vaſt Numbers of Perſons of both Sexes, and always with ſurprizing Succeſs even ſo as infallibly to cure by it the Palſy, and all Paralytick Effects and Nervous Diſorders, he permitted it to be made publick for a general Good, that ſo thoſe labouring under theſe miſerable Ailments might know where to meet with a ſafe and moſt certain Cure, which it accompliſhes in ſo ſhort a Time, and with ſuch Eaſe and Pleaſure (a few Drops of it being a Doſe, highly agreeable to the Palate, and comforting to the Stomach and Bowels) as is almoſt incredible to relate.

But the taking one Bottle of it only demonſtrates its prodigious Efficacy to every one; and the Patients ſoon finds all Numbneſs, Deadneſs, and ſhaking, or Reſolution of the Nerves, as well as all convulſive, cramp-like, or painful Contractions of them, vaniſh and return no more, and this, though theſe Diſeaſes have been of many Years ſtanding, and whether occaſioned by long Illneſs, faſt Living, hard drinking, or any other Cauſe; for it performs all that can be wiſhed for in Nervous Caſes, creates an Appetite, expells Wind, reſtifies the Digeſtion, occaſions laudable Chyle, attenuates the Blood and Juices, cauſes a free and regular Circulation of 'em thro' the Capillary Veſſels, revives and increaſes the Spirits, warms, comforts, ſtrengthens, and repleniſhes the Brain and whole Nervous Syſtem; hence the Sinews, Tendons, Ligaments, and all the enfeebled Parts are invigorated, the Limbs reſtored to their priſtine Steadineſs and Strength: and the Palſy and all Paralitick Diſorders and Nervous Decays ſuddenly cured by it, to the Admiration of the Patients themſelves, and all about them.

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For the direct Cure of IMBECILLITY *or* IMPOTENCY *in* MEN, *whether occaſioned, by* Pollutio ſui, *Seminal Weakneſſes of any kind, or any other Defect of the Generative Faculties,*

And alſo

Of BARRENNESS *in* WOMEN, *tho' of many Years Continuance, and proceeding from draining Weakneſſes, Coldneſs of Conſtitution, or any other Cauſe whatever.*

The Famous and Ineſtimable

PROLIFICK ELIXIR,

The higheſt, richeſt, and moſt powerful Cordial in Nature, ſo recommended,

BEING the only true and Infallible Cure for Impotency in Men, and Barrenneſs in Women, in the Univerſe, and which it at once accompliſhes without the leaſt Trouble, even after all other Remedies have fail'd, as Thouſands have experienced, and that by promoting the cheerful Curricle of the Blood and Juices, raiſing all the Fluids from their languid depreſſed State, to one more florid and ſparkling; opening all Obſtructions, fortifying the Nerves, encreaſing the Animal Spirits, reſtoring a Juvenile Bloom, and evidently repleniſhing the crispy Fibres of the whole Habit, with a generous Warmth and balmy Moiſture, and thereby invigorating it to ſuch a Degree as not to be imagin'd, but by thoſe who have experienced how exceedingly and ſuddenly it renovates, recruits and powerfully ſtrengthens all the Animal Faculties, and Generative Powers in both Sexes. It inforces a bright lively Diſpoſition baniſhes Melancholy, and inſpires Mirth and Gladneſs of Heart beyond Expreſſion.

Abundance of Ladies, who for ſeveral Years were deem'd incurably Barren, have after twice taking it, conceived and became Fruitful, and great Numbers of Gentlemen, who by faſt living, Strains, or Self Abuſes, had render'd themſelves incapable of Procreation, have ſoon been enabled by it to propagate their Species, inſomuch, that very many illuſtrious Families, who, for want of Children, were almoſt inconſolable, are now bleſt with happy Iſſue, and are (under Providence) indebted to this Great Medicine for their Heirs.

It reſtifies all Diſorders of the Stomach, creates an Appetite, procures a good Digeſtion, and in all Weakneſs of Body, or Decay of Conſtitution of any Kind, is a moſt infallible Reſtorative, and even ſeems to keep back the Effects of Old Age it ſelf.

It is to be taken but a few Drops at a Time, has a very fine Flavour, is pleaſant to the Palate, Cordial to the Stomach, and can be had only at the Gentlewoman's at the Two Blue Poſts in Haydon Yard in the Minories at 5s. a Bottle, ſealed up with printed Directions, and Advice at large.

Concerning Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes of all Kinds.

ALL judicious Phyſicians and Surgeons allow, *that nothing is more difficult to cure, even by the very beſt Method and Medicines in uſual Practice, than Stubborn Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes whether occaſion'd by too ſevere purging for Venereal Injuries, violent Strains, Pollutio ſui, or any other Cauſe whatever; and that they are dangerous in their Conſequences, as well as difficult to cure, in as certain ſince they exceedingly weaken the Generative Faculties, infeeble the whole Nervous Syſtem, often bring on Hectick Heats, a Tabes Dorſalis, or Conſumpiton of the Back, or an Atrophy or Nervous Conſumptions which frequently terminate in Death itſelf.*

All ſuch therefore who have the Misfortune to be troubled with Old ſtubborn Gleets, Seminal Effuſions, Involuntary Emiſſions, exceſſive Nocturnal Pollutions, or any Weakneſs of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, the Diabetes, Incontinency of Urine, or Difficulty of holding their Water, would doubtleſs be glad to meet with a certain, ſafe and ſpeedy Cure, which they muſt aſſuredly may, by the taking only a ſmall Quantity of a tranſcendent Balſamick Reſtrictive Electuary, now publiſhed for a general Good, after having for many Years in private Practice been experienced never once to fail of perfectly curing the moſt ſtubborn Gleets known, in a few Days, without Difficulty or Trouble; as alſo all other Weakneſſes of the Back, Reins, Seminal Veſſels and Urinary Paſſages, which it almoſt inſtantly cures, bringing to right and reſtoring all thoſe Parts and Paſſages to their natural Tone and priſtine Vigour, in a very extraordinary Manner, and by taking a few Doſes of it only.

This tranſcendent Balſamick Reſtrictive Electuary is neither diſagreeable to take, nor occaſions the leaſt Diſorder, but is a wonderful Reſtorative in all Weakneſs and Decay of Conſtitution of any Kind, and particularly ſtrengthens the Back, Reins, Seminal and Urinary Veſſels, in an immenſe Degree, inſomuch that in any Debility of them, one Doſe of it does more than ten of any other Remedy yet found out; and all Perſons fatigued with Gleets or Seminal Weakneſſes of any Sort, or Weakneſſes of the Urinary Veſſels, who take it, will in three Days time find it ſo very effectual, that they will be moſt agreeably ſurpriſed at it.

When a Medicine will infallibly accompliſh ſuch a ſafe, ſpeedy and perfect Cure of ſuch difficult Maladies, as Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes are, as this Great Remedy truly and directly will, even after all other Means and Medicines have been try'd in vain; too much cannot be ſaid in Praiſe of it, and this all who ever took it for any of the abovemention'd Purpoſes, have readily declared.

The Price is but 6s. a Pot, altho' for its abſolute Efficacy, one Pot alone being ſufficient in moſt Caſes to accompliſh a Cure, worth ten times as much, and is ready ſealed up, with a Book of Inſtructions, which whomſoever carefully reads will be compleat Maſter of his own Caſe, and perfectly know, when the Gleet or Weakneſs he is afflicted with ſucceeds a Venereal Injury, whether all the Malignity of the Foul Diſeaſe is intirely extirpated or not.

Note; This fam'd Balſamic Electuary is now, by the Author's Appointment, to be had only at Mr. Eglinton's, (Mr. Radford being deceaſed) at the Golden Pair of Spectacles, againſt the Eaſt-End of the New Church in the Strand, London. Ask only for a 6s. Pot of Balſamic Electuary. No Letters anſwer'd, unleſs Poſt-paid.

To all Gentlemen, Builders, and others

THOMAS ETTERIDGE, COLOURM[AN],

Son in Law to the late Mr. JOSEPH EMERTON, *who in his Life time chiefly managed his Buſineſs*

At the BELL *and* SUN, *over-againſt Norfolk-Street between St. Clement's and the New Church in the Strand, London,*

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His Houſe faces Norfolk-Street, and not Arundel Street, in the Strand.

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COMMON *Sugar Plums* at the Confectioners, are indeed Bigger than Theſe, But, For Colour, Taſte &c. Theſe may be Eaten by Children, inſtead of a COMMON Sugar Plum, Or like Any Sweet-Meat.

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